



CITY
OF **NEWARK**
Mayor Ras J. Baraka

City of Newark Department of Water and Sewer Utilities

2017 Water Quality Report

PWS ID 0714001

Dear Fellow Newark Resident,



I am pleased to present the Water Quality Report, which confirms that the City of Newark's water is not only safe to use and drink but that it is some of the best water in the State of New Jersey.

Many of you have heard or read the outrageously false statements about our water but please know that the quality of our water meets all federal and state standards. The only high lead readings were taken inside of older (pre-1986) one-and-two-family homes that have lead pipes leading from the City's pure water in these structures.

If you suspect that your home has a lead service line, contact the Department of Water & Sewer Utilities by phone at (973) 733-4311 or by email at waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us. We will inspect and assess your water at no cost to you.

We appreciate your understanding. Please know that we are always here to assist and serve your needs.

Ras J. Baraka, Mayor

This report contains important information about our drinking water. If you do not understand, please have someone explain it for you.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Este reporte contém informações importantes sobre a sua água de beber. Traduza-o ou fale com alguém que o compreenda.

OUR PLEDGE

Newark is committed to providing a reliable supply of safe, quality drinking water to more than 500,000 people in 10 communities. We also pledge to meet and exceed safe drinking water quality standards as members of the Partnership for Safe Water Program. The Partnership is a voluntary cooperative effort between the EPA, drinking water professional



organizations, and more than 200 drinking water utilities across the country. All water utilities that join the Partnership agree to adopt stringent performance standards to protect the water supply against microbiological contamination. Each year we provide this report on the quality of the water delivered by the City of Newark. This report meets the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirement for “Consumer Confidence Reports” and contains information on the source of our water, its constituents, and the health risks associated with any contaminants.

The City of Newark has a water treatment plant where it treats and filters our water to ensure its safety and potability. Newark routinely monitors and tests the water at rivers, lakes and streams that supply its reservoirs. Newark continually monitors the quality of water throughout the distribution system, which finds its way to you, the consumer.

SOURCE WATER

Newark withdraws water from the Pequannock Watershed in West Milford, New Jersey and treats it at the Pequannock Water Treatment Plant. Water quality monitoring stations are operated by the U.S. Geological Survey upstream of the Pequannock WTP intake, in Old Bridge, and at the Charlotteburg Reservoir. These monitoring stations provide continuous data for important water quality parameters, and help provide advanced warning of adverse changes in water quality.

Newark can also receive water from North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC). NJDWSC treats surface water from the Wanaque Reservoir at the Wanaque Water Treatment Plant.

Emergency connections with other purveyors exist throughout the system.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

NJDEP has prepared Source Water Assessment reports and summaries for all public water systems. The Source Water Assessment for the Newark system (PWS ID 0714001) and NJDWSC system (PWS ID 1613001) can be obtained by accessing NJDEP's source water assessment web site at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html>, or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov. If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination category, it does not mean a customer is – or will be – consuming contaminated water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of a source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any of those contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. The source water assessments performed on the intakes for each system lists the susceptibility ratings for a variety of contaminants that may be present in source waters as seen in the tables below.

Surface Water Intakes	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	Volatile Organic Compounds
Newark	High	Low	Low	Low
NJDWSC (5)	High (5)	High (5)	Medium (2) Low (3)	Medium (5)

Surface Water Intakes	Inorganic Contaminants	Radionuclides	Radon	Disinfection Byproduct Precursors
Newark	High	Low	Low	High
NJDWSC (5)	High (5)	Low (5)	Low (5)	High (5)

WHAT TO EXPECT FROM YOUR WATER



The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain substances in water provided by public water systems. The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for Asbestos, Volatile Organic Chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals.

SUBSTANCES THAT COULD BE IN WATER

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Substances that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial Contaminants – such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;
- Inorganic Contaminants – such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;
- Pesticides and Herbicides – may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- Organic Chemical Contaminants – including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;
- Radioactive Contaminants - can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

TESTING AND TREATMENT

Newark takes multiple steps in our testing and treatment processes to make sure the water we deliver to your home is safe to drink and meets contaminant level standard. Your water goes through a thorough treatment process which includes removing small debris, filtering, and disinfecting. In addition, Newark regularly collects and tests approximately 300 water samples a day to ensure that the water our customers receive meets and exceeds federal and state drinking water quality standards. Our commitment to providing you, our customers, with quality drinking water is proven through the comprehensive testing and treatment processes we employ.



CHLORINE TREATS OUR WATER

For almost 100 years, water suppliers in America and other countries have used chlorine to treat or disinfect drinking water. According to the EPA and other health agencies, chlorine is currently one of the most effective disinfectants used to kill harmful microorganisms. Disinfection of all public water supplies is required by federal and state laws and regulations, including the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Surface Water Treatment Rule. Water supplied by the City of Newark meets the Chlorine Contact Time (CT) requirements for inactivation of Giardia. Water is chlorinated before and after treatment and further chlorinated at Montclair chlorination station before entering the water.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO NEWARKERS

Lakes, rivers, and reservoirs may contain *Cryptosporidium*, which is a tiny microbe. It is found in human feces and many domestic and wild animals. We test for *Cryptosporidium* on a monthly basis in our Pequannock finished water surface water supplies. It has never been detected in a viable state in any of our treated water supplies nor has it been found in the Wanaque Supply.

NITRATE

Levels above 10 ppm in drinking water is a health risk for infants less than six months old and can cause blue baby syndrome. Levels may rise quickly for short periods because of rainfall or agricultural activity. *If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your healthcare provider.

ARSENIC

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink; EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

TURBIDITY

A measure of cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

LEAD



Newark had lead exceedance in the first half and second half of 2017. Therefore, additional sampling was conducted, and replacement of lead service lines is currently being implemented. Newark is also completing a desktop analysis of corrosion control measures. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Newark is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

LEAD - CONTINUED

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. If you suspect that your home has a lead service line, contact the Department of Water & Sewer Utilities by phone at (973) 733-4311 or by email at waterandsewer@ci.newark.nj.us. We will inspect and assess your water at no cost to you. Infants and children who drink water-containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, (800) 426-4791, or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. PA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline

WATER QUALITY TABLES



The tables on the following pages list all the drinking water analytes that were detected during calendar year 2017. The presence of these analytes in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from January 1 through December 31, 2017. The state requires us to monitor the water for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

Radiological Contaminants		City of Newark	NJDWSC	Federal/State MCL	MCL Meets Standard?	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Combined Radium (pCi/L)		1.5	N/A	5	Yes	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead and Copper	City of Newark (90th percentile)		Federal/State MCL	MCL Meets Standard?	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant	
	Jan-Jun 108 Samples	Jul-Dec 104 Samples					
Lead (ppb) 2017	27 16 sites above action level	26.7 11 sites above action level	AL=15	No	0	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; and, Leaching from wood preservatives.	
	NJDWSC			Yes			
	(90th percentile)						
	Jan-Jun 10 Samples	Jul-Dec 10 Samples					
	2.74	3.10					
Copper (ppm) 2017	City of Newark (90th percentile)		AL=1.3	Yes	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; and, Leaching from wood preservatives.	
	Jan-Jun 108 Samples	Jul-Dec 104 Samples					
	0.26	0.231					
	NJDWSC						
	(90th percentile)						
	Jan-Jun 10 Samples	Jan-Jun 10 Samples					
	0.113	0.166					
Turbidity	City of Newark		Federal/State MCL	MCL Meets Standard?	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant	
	Min 0.01	Max 0.42					
Turbidity (NTU and Combined Filtered Water)	0.42 – highest single measurement		TT= 1 NTU	Yes	N/A	Soil run-off	
	99.87% - percentage of samples <0.3 NTU		95%- percentage of samples <0.3 NTU				
	0.15 – Average						
	NJDWSC		Federal/State MCL				
	1 – highest single measurement		TT= 1 NTU				
	99.5% - lowest monthly percent of samples <0.3 NTU		95%- percentage of samples <0.3 NTU				
	0.06 - Average						
Total Organic Carbon	City of Newark	NJDWSC	Federal/State MCL	MCL Meets Standard?	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant	
TOC (ppm)	N/A	Running Average = 1.1 Removal Ratio = 1.0-1.5	TT= Meeting alternative criteria removal ratio of 1.0	Yes	N/A	Naturally present in environment	

Micro-biological	City of Newark 1951 samples		NJDWSC	Federal/State MCL	MCL Meets Standard?	MCLG
Total Coliform	0		0	Testing Positive < 5% per month	Yes	0
Volatile Organic Compounds	City of Newark		Federal/State MCL	MCL Meets Standard?	Typical Source of Contaminant	
VOC's (ppb)	ND		Dependent on specific VOC	Yes	Industrial factory discharge. They include benzene, toluene and naphthalene.	
Regulated Disinfectants	City of Newark		NJDWSC	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contamination
	Min	Max				
	0.52	2.15				
Distribution System Chlorine, ppm	0.584		0.69	4.0	4.0	Water Additive used to control microbes
Source (Raw) Water Pathogen Monitoring	City of Newark		NJDWSC	Source of Contamination		
	Min	Max				
Giardia Cyst	0	0	N/A	Microbial Pathogens found in all untreated water. Chlorination will inactivate Giardia		
Giardia, Cyst/L	0	0	0 - 0.4	Surface Water Causes Giardiasis		
Cryptosporidium, Oocysts/L	N/A		0 - 0.1	Microbial Pathogens found in surface water.		
Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC)				Asbestos		
Waiver granted till 12/31/2019				To be sampled before 12/31/2019		
Haloacetic Acids(ppb)	Min		Max		LRAA	
Site 1	29.5		57.0		47.0	
Site 2	24.7		58.0		48.0	
Site 3	25.9		63.0		44.0	
Site 4	19.2		60.4		42.0	
Site 5	0.00		64.0		40.0	
Site 6	0.00		32.2		8.00	
Site 7	15.3		66.0		40.0	
Site 8	10.0		75.6		50.0	
Site 9	13.1		77.0		51.0	
Site 10	23.0		54.0		44.0	
Site 11	19.4		61.3		48.0	
Site 12	26.9		63.9		45.0	
NJDWSC Annual (August 2017) OTP - 34.0, Admin Building - 34.0						
By Product of Drinking Water Chlorination						
Stage 2 Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Min		Max		LRAA	
Site 1	29.5		57.0		40.0	
Site 2	32.0		59.2		45.0	
Site 3	36.8		55.1		44.0	
Site 4	32.0		77.0		45.0	
Site 5	34.0		53.3		42.0	
Site 6	44.0		57.8		53.0	
Site 7	30.0		65.0		44.0	
Site 8	38.0		71.2		55.0	
Site 9	41.2		70.0		54.0	
Site 10	25.1		72.1		42.0	
Site 11	35.6		54.2		43.0	
Site 12	36.7		53.0		42.0	
NJDWSC Annual (August 2017) OTP - 52.0, Admin Building - 49.0						

Secondary Compounds	City of Newark	NJDWSC		Unit Measure	Federal/State Secondary Standards (optimal Range)	Source of Contamination
Alkylbenzene Sulfonate and Linear Alkylbenzene	N/A	<0.04		ppm	500	Naturally present in environment
Alkalinity	26.3	49		ppm	NS	A characteristic of water caused by carbonate and bicarbonates
Aluminum	0.083	0.050		ppm	<0.200	By-product of water treatment using aluminum salts
Chloride	45.2	104		ppm	<250	Erosion of natural deposits
Color	2	2		CU	<10	Presence of manganese and iron, plankton, humus, peat and weeds
Copper	N/A	0.021		ppm	<1	Naturally present in environment
Hardness	52.6	89		ppm	50-250	Caused primarily by salts of calcium and magnesium
Iron	0.014	0.017		ppm	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	0.025	<0.002		ppm	0.05	
Odor	1	<1		TON	3	Algae and plant matter
pH	7.29	8.1		units	6.5-8.5	Presence of carbonate, bicarbonates and carbon dioxide
Sodium	23.2	45		ppm	<50	Runoff from road salt and from some water softening process
Sulfate	11.1	12.4		ppm	250	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	111	129		ppm	500	
Zinc	<0.2	0.011		ppm	5	Erosion of natural deposits, pipe corrosion and/or runoff
Inorganic Contaminants	City of Newark	NJDWSC	Federal/State MCL	MCL Meets Standard?	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	<0.5	N/A	10.0/5.0	Yes	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Run off from glass and electronics; and, production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	0.008	0.019	2.0/2.0	Yes	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	0.12	N/A	4	Yes	4	
Mercury (ppm)	<0.0002	N/A	0.002/0.002	Yes	0.002	Erosion of natural deposits; and, discharge from refineries and factories.
Nitrate (ppm as Nitrogen)	< 0.2	0.516	10.0/10.0	Yes	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; and, Erosion of natural deposits.

KEY TERMS & ACRONYMS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow.

CU: Color Units.

EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency

Inorganic Contaminants: Contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming. These contaminants may be present in source water.

LRAA: Locational running annual average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's as feasible using the best available technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

mfl: Million fibers per liter.

mrem/year: Millirems per year, a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

ND: Not detectable at testing limit.

NS: No standard.

ntu: Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

picoCurie (pCi): A unit used to describe the level of activity or decay of a radioactive element.

pCi/l: PicoCuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

ppb (parts per billion): 1 drop in 10,000 gallons, 1 inch in 16,000 miles, or one penny in \$10,000,000.

ppm (parts per million): 1 drop in 10 gallons, 1 inch in 16 miles, or one penny in \$10,000.

ppq: Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter.

ppt: Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter.

RUL: Recommended Upper Limit.

Secondary Contaminants: Federal drinking water measurements for substances that are not health related. These are recommended levels and reflect aesthetic qualities of water.

SMCL: Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

TON: Threshold Odor Number.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Newark Water & Sewer website: https://waterandsewer.newarknj.gov/	Newark Water & Sewer: 973-256-4965
EPA Drinking Water website: www.epa.gov/safewater	EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791
NJDEP Water Supply website: www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply	NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water: 609-292-5550
American Water Works Association (AWWA) website: www.awwa.org	AWWA New Jersey website: www.njawwa.org

NEWARK CITY COUNCIL

The public is invited to attend city council meetings to participate in decisions that affect drinking water quality. The 2018 Municipal Calendar is provided below.

2018 CALENDAR

*Conferences and Meetings of
The Newark Municipal Council*

RAS J. BARAKA
Mayor

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

MILDRED C. CRUMP

Council President/ Council Member-at-Large

AUGUSTO AMADOR
*Vice President
Council Member, East Ward*

CARLOS M. GONZALEZ
Council Member-at-Large

JOHN SHARPE JAMES
Council Member, South Ward

GAYLE CHANEYFIELD JENKINS
Council Member, Central Ward

JOSEPH A. McCALLUM, JR.
Council Member, West Ward

EDDIE OSBORNE
Council Member-at-Large

LUIS A. QUINTANA
Council Member-at-Large

ANIBAL RAMOS, JR.
Council Member, North Ward



Important Dates

Jan.	1	New Year's Day (Observed)
Jan.	15	Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s Birthday
Feb.	12	Lincoln's Birthday
Feb.	19	Washington's Birthday (Observed)
Mar.	30	Good Friday
May	8	Municipal Election
May	28	Memorial Day (Observed)
June	5	Primary Election
June	12	Municipal Run-Off Election
July	1	Mayor/Council Inauguration Reorganization Meeting
July	4	Independence Day
Sept.	3	Labor Day
Oct.	8	Columbus Day (Observed)
Nov.	6	Election Day
Nov.	7-10	National League Conference
Nov.	12	Veterans' Day
Nov.	13-16	State League Conference
Nov.	22-23	Thanksgiving
Dec.	25	Christmas Day



...	PRE-MEETING CONFERENCE
...	REGULAR MEETING
...	SPECIAL MEETING/CONFERENCE
...	MUNICIPAL HOLIDAY
...	OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

All regular meetings of the Municipal Council are held in the Council Chamber, Second Floor, City Hall. Unless otherwise shown the first meeting is held on the first Wednesday of the month at 12:30 P.M. followed by a Hearing of Citizens; the second meeting is held on the second Tuesday of the month at 10:00 A.M. followed by a Hearing of Citizens; the third meeting is held on the third Wednesday of the month at 6:30 P.M. preceded by a Hearing of Citizens; the fourth meeting is held on the fourth Tuesday of the month at 10:00 A.M. followed by a Hearing of Citizens. Action will be taken at all meetings.

The meetings on January 10th, May 10th, July 11th, August 8th, September 6th and October 11th and November 8th will begin at 12:30 P.M.

Kenneth Louis
City Clerk

Kathleen Marchetti
Deputy City Clerk

920 Broad Street
Newark, New Jersey 07102
(973) 733-6363

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1 2 3
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	4 5 6 7 8 9 10
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	11 12 13 14 15 16 17
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	18 19 20 21 22 23 24
28 29 30 31	25 26 27 28	25 26 27 28 29 30 31
APRIL	MAY	JUNE
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5	1 2
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
29 30	27 28 29 30 31	24 25 26 27 28 29 30
JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	2 3 4 5 6 7 8
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	9 10 11 12 13 14 15
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	16 17 18 19 20 21 22
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	23 24 25 26 27 28 29
29 30 31	26 27 28 29 30 31	30
OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	2 3 4 5 6 7 8
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	9 10 11 12 13 14 15
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	16 17 18 19 20 21 22
28 29 30 31	25 26 27 28 29 30	23 24 25 26 27 28 29
		30 31

Resolution 7R9a, December 6, 2017.

This calendar was issued in December, 2017.

Its source of funding is the municipal budget for the Office of the City Clerk.

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US POSTAGE PAID
NEWARK, NJ
PERMIT NO. 937

**Department of Water and Sewer
Utilities
Newark City Hall Room B-31F
920 Broad Street
Newark, New Jersey 07102**



CITY OF NEWARK
Mayor Ras J. Baraka

Ras J. Baraka

Mayor

Municipal Council

Mildred C Crump

Council President, Council Member-At-Large

Augusto Amador

Vice President

Council Member, East Ward

Carlos M. Gonzalez

Council Member-At-Large

John Sharpe James

Council Member, South Ward

Gayle Chaneyfield Jenkins

Council Member, Central Ward

Joseph A. McCallum, Jr.

Council Member, West Ward

Eddie Osborne

Council Member-At-Large

Luis A. Quintana

Council Member-At-Large

Anibal Ramos, Jr.

Council Member, North Ward

Business Administrator

Jack Kelly

Department of Water and Sewer Utilities

Director, Andrea Hall Adebawale